

Ziphius australis; nevertheless the row of teeth standing above the gums was perfectly formed; and, secondly, the specimen of *Ziphius novæ zealandiæ*, of which the Canterbury Museum possesses a complete skeleton, was an aged female and obtained in the flesh, but did not show the least trace of any row of small teeth above the gums.

I have examined carefully the gums of the new species in both jaws, where no teeth were visible, but without the least success, no hidden teeth being in existence anywhere.

Finally I propose to designate this new Cetacean by the specific name of *grayi* in memory of the late Dr. J. E. Gray, to whom New Zealand is so much indebted for his contributions towards the better knowledge of its natural history.

Conclusion.

In summing up the evidence which the three skulls under review present to us, the following points may be accepted as fully established:—

1st. That there exists a Ziphioid Whale in the New-Zealand seas which possesses a mandibular tooth at the posterior edge of the symphysis, either hidden below the gum or standing conspicuously above it, according to age or sex.

2nd. That the skull of one of the sexes (probably the female) is longer but narrower and lower than that of the opposite (probably the male) sex—the latter possessing also a large triangular compressed tooth rising above the gum, which in the other (probably female) sex is much smaller and almost hidden below the gum.

3rd. That both sexes possess permanently in the upper jaw a row of small conical teeth with the apex slightly incurved, which, although only rooted in the gums, have to perform important functions in the nourishing-process of the animal.

3. On some additional Species of Birds from St. Lucia, West Indies. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

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(Plate II.)

The Rev. J. E. Semper, of St. Lucia, who has already done so much to make us acquainted with the ornithology of that island, has lately forwarded to me a third collection of birds, which I have now the pleasure of exhibiting. It contains examples of eight species not included in my two former articles on this subject*, and among them two specimens of a very remarkable form, which

* P. Z. S. 1871, p. 263, and 1872, p. 647.

appears to be referable to a new genus of Mniotiltidæ. The following is a list of the species, with the local names as given by Mr. Semper :—

1. *Thryothorus mesoleucus*, sp. nov. Local name "Rossignol."
2. *Leucopeza semperi*, sp. et gen. nov. Local name, "Pied-blanc."
3. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). Local name, "Carrougette."
4. *Progne dominicensis* (Gm.). Local name, "White-breasted Swallow."
5. *Euphonia flarifrons* (Sparrm.). Local name, "Moisson à couleurs."
6. *Phonipara bicolor* (Linn.). Local name, "Grass-sparrow."
7. *Ægialitis semipalmata* (Bp.) Local name, "Bécasse à collier."
8. *Tringa fuscicollis* (Vicill.). Local name, "Bécasse."

I append descriptions of the two new species.

THRYOTHORUS MESOLEUCUS, sp. nov.

Supra terreno-brunneus, alis caudaque nigro transfasciatis, uropygii plumis laxis, albo sub apicem punctatis: subtus pure albus hypochondriis et crisso fulvis, hoc indistincte nigro maculato: rostro superiore corneo, inferiore albicante, pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 8.

Hab. ins. St. Lucia Antillarum (Semper).

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Minor statura quam *T. martinicensis*, et rostro longiore tenuiore et magis incurvo: quoad colores abdomine albo satis diversus.

LEUCOPEZA SEMPERI, gen. et sp. nov. (Plate II.)

*Leucopeza**, gen. nov. ex familia Mniotiltidarum, ad Helmintherum, Helminthophagam et hujusmodi genera spectans, rostro fere simili, sed alis rotundatis, remige tertio et quarto longissimis, secundo quintum æquante, primo quam sextus paulo brevior distinguendum. Ptilosis fere unicolor, cineracea, immaculata. Pedes fortes. Tarsi elongati. Cauda paulum rotundata.

LEUCOPEZA SEMPERI, sp. nov. (Plate II.)

Cinereus unicolor, dorso postico in olivaceum trahente, subtus pallidior, medialiter albescens, ventre medio fere pure albo: rostro corneo, pedibus albis: long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·2, tarsi 0·9, rostri a rictu 0·8.

Hab. ins. St. Lucia Antillarum (Semper).

Mus. P. L. S.

* Λευκός, albus, et πῆζα, pes—ex nomine vulgari "Pied-blanc."